

**Experiences of relatives of women  
deprived of liberty that participate in the  
“Laboratory of affection”**

**Vivencias de familiares de mujeres  
privadas de la libertad que participan en  
el “Laboratorio del afecto”**

*Paulo Gonzalez Sepúlveda<sup>1</sup>*

*Mercy Soto Chaquir<sup>2</sup>*

*Beatriz García Gonzalez<sup>3</sup>*

*Santiago Ocampo Marín<sup>4</sup>*

*Jhon Arlinson Arenas Valencia<sup>5</sup>*

---

1 Universidad Libre. Pauloc.gonzalezs@unilibre.edu.co

2 Universidad Libre. Mercy.sotoc@unilibre.edu.co

3 Universidad Libre. beatriz.garciag@unilibre.edu.co

4 Universidad Libre. santiagoocampo1908@gmail.com

5 Universidad Libre. arenas9203@gmail.com

## Abstract

To identify and know the experiences of the families of women deprived of liberty that participated in the strategy “laboratory of affection at the detention center for women in the city of Pereira in 2019. Qualitative-phenomenological study in which the participants’ points of view will be considered in regard to the experiences, feelings, emotions and strategies of coping in light of stressful events such as the deprivation of liberty of a loved one, the experiences of each family were taken into account, that is to say, the essence of the experiences that each of them have lived when facing the loss of liberty of their relative, this through the recollection of information with a sample of 2 families of women deprived of liberty, guaranteeing a saturation of information, said information will be complied through the snowball sampling according to the penitentiary population registered in June 2019-2 that participated in the laboratory of affection, lastly the recollection and analysis of the information will be carried out through in-depth interviews to the relatives of the WDL of the detention center La Badea- Dosquebradas/Pereira which will be transcribed and analyzed by the researchers. This research showed that feelings of sadness, anguish, nostalgia and loneliness are demonstrated in the totality of the sample, besides of presenting changes in the family dynamic such as the displacement of the family to other departments, children care, change in the care role of elder parents and dreams frustration, in addition to this, major economic changes were presented because the imprisonment was reported as a new expense for the relatives. An important find refers to the change in children’s behavior such as the regression in their development and defiance in their behavior. Finally, coping strategies used by the families to carry out the process of imprisonment were demonstrated, such as leisure activities and seeking out for social help. In the identified experiences of women deprived of liberty’s families, feelings of sadness, anguish, nostalgia, desperation and loneliness were observed, as well as feeling their absence which affects their mental health which could

be highlighted by the crying and voice-breaking then speaking to them. In the same way, economical changes were demonstrated because, when their relative got detained, a member was added to the sustaining expenses, and one was subtracted from contributing to home economics. Added to this, changes in family dynamics were observed, where displacements from their homes to other departments of the country were perceived, as well as leaving their families to accomplish the role that their relative used to develop, leaving their plans for their lives in such places and frustrating their dreams and goals for the future. Finally, major changes were remarked in the behavior of children such as the regression in their development stages and *the enuresis in one of the children and defiance in others*.

**Keywords:** *psychological adaptation, family relations, women, female prisoner*

## Resumen

Identificar y conocer las vivencias de las familias de mujeres privadas de la libertad que participaron en la estrategia “laboratorio del afecto en el centro de reclusión de mujeres de la ciudad de Pereira en el 2019. Estudio cualitativo-fenomenológico en el cual se considerará el punto de vista de los participantes referente a las vivencias, sentimientos, emociones y estrategias de afrontamiento ante eventos estresantes como la privación de la libertad de un ser querido, se tuvo en cuenta las vivencias de cada una de las familias, es decir la esencia de las experiencias que han vivido cada una de ellas a la hora de afrontar la pérdida de libertad por parte de su familiar, esto a través de recolección de información con una muestra de 2 familias de mujeres privadas de la libertad, garantizando una saturación de la información, dicha información se recopilará a través de un muestreo por bola de nieve de acuerdo con la población carcelaria registrada en junio 2019-2 que participó en el laboratorio del afecto, por último la recolección y análisis de la información se realizara a

través de entrevistas a profundidad a los familiares de las MPL del reclusorio La Badea Dosquebradas /Pereira, las cuales serán transcritas y analizadas por los investigadores. Esta investigación arrojó que en la totalidad de la muestra se evidencian sentimientos de tristeza, angustia, nostalgia y soledad, además de presentar cambios en la dinámica familiar como desplazamiento de la familia de otros departamentos, cuidado de los hijos, cambio en el rol del cuidado de los padres ancianos y frustración de sueños, adicional a esto, se presentaron cambios económicos importantes ya que el encarcelamiento de presentó como un gasto más para los familiares. Un hallazgo muy importante es el cambio en el comportamiento de los hijos como la regresión en su desarrollo y la rebeldía de en su comportamiento. Finalmente, se evidenciaron estrategias de afrontamiento que las familias utilizaban para sobrellevar el proceso de encarcelamiento, tales como realizar actividades de ocio y buscar ayuda social. En las vivencias identificadas en las familias de las mujeres privadas de la libertad, se observaron sentimientos de tristeza, angustia, nostalgia, desesperación, soledad y sentir su ausencia lo cual afecta la salud mental lo cual pudo ser evidenciado por el lloro y quebrantamiento de voz al hablar con ellos. Asimismo, se evidenciaron cambios a nivel económico ya que, al entrar su familiar a la reclusión, se sumaba un miembro más para el sostenimiento y un miembro menos para el aporte de la economía del hogar. Adicional a esto, se evidenciaron cambios en la dinámica familiar, donde se evidenciaron desplazamientos de sus hogares en otros departamentos del país dejando a sus familias para cumplir con el rol que su familiar desempeñaba, dejando sus planes de vidas en aquellos lugares y frustrando sus sueños y metas a futuro. Finalmente, se evidenciaron cambios importantes en el comportamiento de los hijos como la regresión en sus etapas de desarrollo como la enuresis en uno de los hijos y la rebeldía en otros de ellos.

**Palabras Clave:** *Adaptación psicológica, relaciones familiares, mujer, prisionera.*

## 1. Introduction

This research is oriented to getting to know the experiences of the families of women deprived of liberty who participated in the strategy “Laboratory of Affection” from the nursing program of the Universidad Libre sectional Pereira, which searches to strengthen the self-concept of women that have been deprived of their liberty; this strategy allows their resocialization process to be more efficient because during the encounters, topics such as autonomy, assertive communication, family functionality, among others are treated, which allows the strengthen of interpersonal relationships with their families since it was been shown through circumstantial talks during the approaches to the detention center that imprisonment generates a negative impact in the relationship of the woman deprived of liberty and her family, apart from the everyday life, the social environment and the family functionality. For this, it was highlighted the importance of coping for the families for these transformations that are lived during the process of imprisonment by means of the structuration of objectives that allow us to identify the family’s coping mechanisms in these situations.

This research was done in the women’s prison in Dosquebradas/ La Badea, which holds a total of 346 inmates to the moment. The objective in this research was to get to know the experiences of the families of women deprived of liberty, taking as a base Callista Roy’s theory.

Female detention centers in Colombia have increased their number of inmates, from 1.500 in 1991 to 7.944 women deprived of liberty in June 2018, a very high number for the Colombian population. (Ortigosa, 2019).

On a regional level, Pereira’s detention center has a real capacity for 237 inmates (“Rm Pereira - INPEC”, 2019), however for January 2017 it had a record of 323 inmates in total (Ramirez

Aragon and Riaño Vargas, 2017). 1 of the previous is translated to 7.944 families in Colombia that have lived crisis in their homes for the imprisonment of one of their members.

The family is considered as the basic social unit since it is where bare necessities are satisfied, the human being is developed emotionally, psychologically and physically, values and principles are formed, culture is transmitted and good habits for social coexisting are taught. In the same way, in the family, each of its members fulfills a specific function, for example, the providing role and normative function is attributed to the father, the mother is granted the role of care and parenting, besides of the role of affection and comprehension, children are given the care role for their parents when they enter old age and the compliance of home tasks, but what happens when a home member gets detained?

To begin with, we found that prisons were designed with the objective of re-socializing an individual from its criminal conduct, and with it, reeducate them with the purpose of integrating them to society in a way they can be useful in it. But it is difficult to think of a resocialization process for these individuals when observing the conditions in which they live in the prison, through which a plethora of limitations are detected to have a proximity to the principal support net as the family.

The effects produced by the imprisonment process in families is traced back to the fact that prisons have been designed for men (Hurtado, 2015) for the fact that women have been less imprisoned, obstructing the visualization of female needs in light of different established public policies.

Besides, the impact generated in detention-conceived children is observed since they are separated from their mothers when they turn 3 years old, this is perceived by the mother as one of the most difficult separations (Ordoñez Vargas, 2005) because it creates in her the uncertainty of handing over their child to their

family to be taken care of, or in the worst case scenario, they are handed over to the Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar (ICBF), besides, the feeling of guilt and impotence is created for losing the accompaniment during the raising and parenting of their child (Ordoñez Vargas, 2005). In the same way, during the stay of their child in the detention center, it is considered that they are treated as if they had been condemned in the same way as their mother, generating psychological and behavioral disorders that affect the child's normal development (2019).

In addition to this, when children that weren't conceived during the detention are taken to visit their relatives, they have the obligation of being joined by an overage person (Jurídico, 2017) preventing them from having an intimate space with their relative in which they are allowed to express their feelings in a freeway. This is added up to a number of conditions that limit the accompaniment of the prisoner to its children, such as the fact that visits frequency is interrupted, creating a shame feeling for the felony committed by the prisoner in relation to their kinship (Garcia Vita, 2015) due to the social discrimination they live, with leads to denying their kinship, hiding it in social media and even facing the necessity of changing their support net, which ends up breaking family relationships.

Also, referring to couple relationships, it is seen that conjugal visits are presented with a series of restrictions that are more numerous than the ones for men (Ordoñez Vargas, 2005) weakening the sustaining of sentimental relationships and maintaining family functionality, since the lack of a couple at home gives place to the seeking of a new one, deconstructing the family's structure.

Due to the absence that represents the inmate in the family group, a modification of the roles is introduced (Agudelo Hernandez et al., 2016) that can lead to the undiscussable family disintegration and dysfunctionality when is not achieved.

By presenting these conditions, families suffer a series of internal transformations that contribute to the familiar function and structuration deterioration, preventing the resocialization of inmates and their reinsertion in society.

Considering this, we ask ourselves, how are the experiences of the families of women deprived of liberty in the female prison in Dosquebradas/ La Badea?

## 2. Materials and methods

It is a qualitative-phenomenological study in which the participants' points of view will be considered in regard to the experiences, feelings, emotions and strategies of coping in light of stressful events such as the deprivation of liberty of a loved one, the experiences of each family were taken into account, that is to say, the essence of the experiences that each of them have lived when facing the loss of liberty of their relative, this through the recollection of information with a sample of 2 families of women deprived of liberty, guaranteeing a saturation of information, said information will be complied through the snowball sampling according to the penitentiary population registered in June 2019-2 that participated in the laboratory of affection, lastly the recollection and analysis of the information will be carried out through in-depth interviews to the relatives of the WDL of the detention center La Badea Dosquebradas/Pereira which will be transcribed and analyzed by the researchers.

A snowball sampling was made through which, during the circumstantial talks, a potential subject was identified to participate in the research because they fulfilled the inclusion and exclusion criteria and, through this, we made contact with another participating family, wherewith we managed the saturation of data, who accepted to be a part of the study and to respond to the in-depth interviews in their homes.



### **Recollection of the information:**

In relation to the recollection of information, in-depth interviews were done to the relatives of women deprived of liberty that fulfilled the criteria of inclusion: being an overage relative, that their relative had been an active participant of the laboratory of affection and that both parts had accepted to participate in this investigation (the woman deprived of liberty and the interviewed relative), finally, having disposition to respond to the interview.

An informed consent form was filled with a previous explanation, followed by a questionnaire whose questions were related to the planed objectives and gave an answer to the investigation question, subsequently the interview was made; these were carried out during the period of September to November of 2019, they were developed in an individual way and with the presence of third parties, the place was arranged with the interviewees, given it would help the spontaneity of their answers, a audio recorder was used with a duration between 20 to 25 minutes, according to the opening and verbal extension of each interviewed person, the final sample was composed by 2 participants who corresponded to relatives with first kinship of the first degree of consanguinity (sisters) in both interviews.

For the posterior analysis the interviews were transcribed in their totality, without omitting phrases or expressions within their context, each of them was assigned a code, and subsequently, each line was read, and the following categories were extracted. Sadness feelings, economic issues, changes in family functionality, children's psychological affectations, coping strategies, contributions of the laboratory of affection to the coping process of imprisonment. A chart for the analysis of information of said categories was used.

### Ethical and bioethical aspects

This proposal of investigation is directed under the ethical principles of the Belmont report, whose guidelines are related to the respect for people; the women deprived of liberty and their families are treated as autonomous agents and in the case that their autonomy is reduced, their right to be respected is protected, this proposition is also backed in the declaration 8430 of 1993, where the respect, dignity, protection, rights and well-being of participants prevails.

This study is considered to be of minimal risk because the relatives interviewed are not intervened nor physically or psychologically, it is only about participating in the analysis of the experiences after finding out about the deprivation of liberty of their relative expressed in the in-depth interview.

### Rigor criteria

**Coherence or credibility:** The validation was made through:

- Verification of the participants. After each interview a feedback was made with the participants to validate the integrity of the information and verify the fidelity of the data.

- Validity of the information. It is present due to the repetition of the interviews to the participants to confront the recollected information.

- The credibility of the analysis and interpretation was observed in the quotes of the interviews contained in the topics and subtopics that back up the results of this investigation and that were discussed among the group researchers.

### **Auditability**

For the evaluation of the research, the methodological rigor was accomplished during the whole process of the research, in the same way the fidelity of the descriptions and the validation of the contents by the participants give faith for other researchers to confirm the finds in this research.

**Neutrality:** The results of this research are not biased by motivations, interests or perspective of the researcher.

**Transferability:** The possibility to expand the results to other population exists.

## **3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The purpose of this study was to describe the experiences of the relatives of the women deprived of liberty who participated in the socio-educative strategy of the laboratory of affection 2019-2, which was done in the detention center for women Dosquebradas /La Badea.

The analysis corresponds to the information found in the interviews, which showed the following data referring to the sociodemographic characteristics. (**table 1**)

The studied population showed that 50% do not have children and the resting 50% had 2 children.

The type of family that conforms their home is 50% an extensive family, in which 2 sisters live with their respective families and the resting family is a mixed family formed by the sister of the WDL and her nieces.

A study made in 2014 in Peru by Rojas, Cavanzo, Benkelfat, Perefán and Mora relates to our study because the interviewed families of the women deprived of liberty belonged to extensive families (Rojas Cavanzo et al., 2015).

The participation of the relatives of the women deprived from liberty shows emotions, feelings, gestures that are discovered in different topics with relevance from their voices.

Regarding to the dimension of the feelings, the relatives of the women deprived of liberty refer to feelings of sadness from the beginning of the deprivation of the liberty of their relatives.

**“SADNESS WILL ALWAYS BE THERE”**

**LM01:** *“The truth, it invades us at once, the sadness, the nostalgia”*

**LM01:** *“When they came for her at home, and, well, it’s a desperation to not able to do anything”*

**LM01:** *“sadness and anguish to see her there and not know when she can really get out”*

**YP02:** *“Every time I go visit her it makes me so sad to see her there”*

The consequences of imprisonment are not limited to incarcerated people, but the custodial penalty also has a generally serious impact on the families of these individuals (GarcíaBores, et al., 2006). Previous studies in Colombia, such as that conducted by Sanchez, show that imprisonment becomes an unexpected stressful event that, depending of the circumstances, tends to be kept occult and become part of family secrets that modify family interaction, affecting the mental health of its members (Rojas Cavanzo et al., 2015).. In addition to this, a study made in Cajamarca in 2014 by the author Baez Fernandez shows the emotional changes in families that live the situation of imprisonment expressed in disagreements, anxiety, sadness, loneliness and generating confrontations between family members, arriving to our study in which it is shown by the participants’ voices who feel sad, anxious and anguished, observing the affectations to its mental health. (Baez Fernandez, 2014)

### **“ONE MORE EXPENSE”**

**LM01:** *“The expenses augmented, really. Yes, because by obligation you have to bring her toilet implements every month, clothes and whatever she needs, you have to deposit whatever money 20 or 30 thousand pesos.”*

**YP02:** *“We are here carrying a burden, to say it like that, the girls and her”.*

**YP02:** *“I was super stressed, because that man has annoying me about the rent money and no”*

According to Massa, Lopez, Maldonado, Rodriguez, Raggi, Villeta and Vdovdov in a study made in 2016 in Argentina, it is explained that the relatives of women deprived of liberty were forced to work double working days because in this cases it could be even presented an extra task, considering that as well as ensuring the daily livelihood for the family group, they have to ensure the livelihood for who is deprived of its liberty. In the same way, their concern was observed because the money could not satisfy the basic necessities of the family and be able to sustain a quality of decent life for the family group (Vdovsov et al., 2016). Additionally, an economist called Ronald Balza adds that, without mattering the socioeconomical stratum of the family, they have to get more income in an alternative way because there are more expenses (Leon, 2014). Finally, a study developed in Peru in 2015 by Olarte and Vázquez, describes that the economical level is also affected, because they do not count with the income that the mother used to provide to the home, and they have more expenses because they have to support her in prison, reinforcing a vicious circle of precarity and necessities (Farrow & Baker, 2015).

### **“FAMILY CHANGES”**

**LM01:** *“As I used to like over there, we didn’t communicate a lot before, yes, that’s the true, and now well, we’re like more united”*

*When an even of family-level detention is presented, a change in the home of one of the relatives was produced, which, without thinking, resulted in an approach that was not there before, nor physically or emotionally, but that despite the feelings generated by the separation of the home, ironically strengthened family union, at least for the interviewee with the inmate.*

**YP02:** “Yes, it is a change, being in charge of house, I hadn’t been alone an aware then, it’s like one says, is a task very big for example for me that I don’t have children yet”

**YP02:** “Because I was the one that was working, then I was the one that helped my parents and I also helped my sister here”

**YP02:** “Well it changed a lot, because I had thought about living in Medellin and taking my parents there... Then in my thoughts it was, let’s say, this year, I was going to work in July but no, as all of that happened, then I couldn’t, let’s say that my studies are stalled because I was also going to start the university”

Taking care of the obligations that the woman deprived of liberty used to have in her daily life, conditions directly the projects of the other people or relatives that surround her, and that support her directly, for Gaviria, Hernandez and Osorio (2015) the family is the one in charge of assuming and paying the account and taking care of those obligations because “As the family is the active subject, it presents changes that modify its dynamic, situations as the absence, abandonment, loss of liberty, among others, can generate changes in the roles that are exercised each member of the family” (Gaviria Malagon et al., 2015). In this way, the changes generated in the interviewed families, modified, to the moment of the interview their plans, and life projects, which is translated in an engagement of great caliber to try to overcome the burden generated by the absence of a family member due to the loss of liberty, but also in a burden that generated anxiety and stress.

*“HER MOM BEING THERE MADE HIM CHANGE”*

*LM01: “He changed a lot, really, he, he thinks he’s independent, he thinks he directs himself”*

*LM01: “He became even more rebellious, he became very rebellious, he doesn’t listen, he basically directs himself”*

*LM01: “Because with my sister (the inmate) he didn’t do what he does now”*

When interviewing one of the relatives of women deprived of their liberty, they expressed the negative changes in the behavior of one of the children of an inmate in the detention center, on their behalf, Baez, Fernandez (2014) in a study made in the penitentiary center Huacariz Cajamarca in Peru, it is mentioned that

as the family is unable to guarantee emotional support, a series of maladjustments in children are presented, even more if they are during the adolescence stage, generating a rebellion that’s characteristic of them, showing feelings of anger, and lack of respect for family norms. (Baez Fernandez, 2020)

*YP02: “The girls on hand keep crying a lot, so it is very hard to see the girls crying because their mom is there”*

*YP02: “She’s peeing in bed every night (she laughs) and that’s something she didn’t do with her mom and she’s too big to be doing that”*

It is notorious that the impact of the detention produces important changes in minors, that affect the normal development of their childhood, reaching the point of producing regressions. For Robertson (2007) “some children become introverted or start to reflect even more health issues and regressive behaviors like wetting the bed” (Robertson, 2007).

***“IT MAKES US FORGET FOR A WHILE”***

**LM01:** *“Putting on music, listening to the music she used to like, looking at pictures in Facebook, all that”*

**YP02:** *“I also listen to music to get distracted”*

**LM01:** *“As hard as the situation is, trying to control de situation and asking help by more means to avoid mistakes”*

**YP02:** *“I keep speaking to my mom over videocall and with my dad, well he doesn’t have a phone there to see him so I keep calling him at night and in the day I speak to my mom and also with my other siblings”*

Within the identified coping strategies by the participant’s voices, it is found the association of coping strategies presented by Ordóñez (2009) where it is referred to the RELAXING DISTRACTIONS AND TENSION REDUCTION which consist in developing leisure activities that produce pleasure such as listening to music, reading, scrolling through social media, among others, as well as the SOCIAL SUPPORT SEAKING in which the problem is shared with other people like the family, friends or significant other to seek help in them (Gaviria Malagon et al., 2015).

***“IT HELPS THEM CHANGE THEIR SPIRIT”***

**LM01:** *“The activities, that make them reflect”*

**LM01:** *“That helps them a lot to overcome everything they have in mind, to be calmer, to overcome everything more easily”*

**LM01:** *“It helps them a lot to stop thinking that they are there for a moment”*

**YP02:** *“She now feels calmer”*

#### 4. Conclusions

The families of women deprived of their liberty presented a similar sociodemographic characterization, in the sense that both families belonged to level medium to low socioeconomic stratum, being the stratum 1 and 2 that prevailed constantly, also both



families had a relative with at least a year in a detention center and both families earned less than a minimum wage when the interview was made. Moreover, the educational studies of the interviewees were characterized for being basic, even technologists, but not professional, being linked directly to the few opportunities they had to access superior education, and thereby to the well-paid work environment, which explains why unsatisfied basic needs turn into motives to commit crimes and end up being deprived of liberty. Also, both families were living in the urban quartier, not rural, when the interview was made, however, with one interviewee there were no children, meanwhile with the other there were 2 underage children.

The feelings experienced by the families during the imprisonment process were usually sadness, anguish, nostalgia, desperation, loneliness and feeling their absence, as well as impotence for having a relative within a detention center as well as for not knowing what situations could be presented during the passing of days that could be observed in the crying and voice-breaking when speaking to them.

On the other hand, there was an approaching in most of the relatives when the event of the imprisonment was presented, since they started to have more communication more frequently and even some of the family members moved into different homes to assume the care over their inmate relative. The coping strategies that were identified in the families of the women deprived of liberty include occupying their mind in leisure activities such as listening to music, scrolling through social media and making video calls and telephonic calls to their family since this produces relaxation and the decreasing of tension. In the same way, it was observed that this situation of imprisonment caused a significant learning in which they think of not making the same mistakes as their relatives seeking for help in their social environment.

According to the results, it is necessary to make programs for mental health promotion extensive for the families of the women deprived of their liberty to help with the coping of this phenomenon.

## References

- AgudeloHernández,L.,MarínPareja,E.,&OrregoLozano,A.(2016). Familia y privación de libertad: construcción de significados. Retrieved 9 October 2020, from [http://200.24.17.74:8080/jspui/bitstream/fcsh/386/1/AgudeloLorena\\_familiaprivacionlibertadconstruccionsignificados.pdf](http://200.24.17.74:8080/jspui/bitstream/fcsh/386/1/AgudeloLorena_familiaprivacionlibertadconstruccionsignificados.pdf).
- Báez Fernández, G. (2014). Vivencias de la familia frente a la reclusión de un integrante en centro penitenciario de Huacariz Cajamarca- 2014. Repositorio.unc.edu.pe. Retrieved 9 October 2020, from <http://repositorio.unc.edu.pe/handle/UNC/270>.
- Farrow, D., & Baker, J. (2015). ELACIÓN ENTRE RESILIENCIA, COHESIÓN Y ADAPTABILIDAD FAMILIAR Y FACTORES PSICOSOCIALES EN HIJOS ADOLESCENTES DE MUJERES ENCARCELADAS. Retrieved 9 October 2020, from [http://repositorio.ucsp.edu.pe/bitstream/UCSP/15429/1/HERRERA\\_OLARTE\\_DEN\\_REL.pdf](http://repositorio.ucsp.edu.pe/bitstream/UCSP/15429/1/HERRERA_OLARTE_DEN_REL.pdf).
- García Vita, M. (2015). Retrieved 9 October 2020, from <http://0hera.ugr.es.adrastea.ugr.es/tesisugr/26082275.pdf>.
- Gaviria Malagon, L., Hernandez Cruz, M., & Osorio Largo, C. (2015). Familias Y Contexto Penitenciario. Estrategias De AfrontamientoFrenteAlProcesoDePrivacionDeLaLibertad.. Retrieved 9 October 2020, from [http://repository.lasalle.edu.co/bitstream/handle/10185/18113/62101010\\_2015.pdf?sequence=1](http://repository.lasalle.edu.co/bitstream/handle/10185/18113/62101010_2015.pdf?sequence=1).

Hurtado, M., 2015. Cárcel De Mujeres. [online] [www.elcolombiano.com](http://www.elcolombiano.com). Available at: <<http://www.elcolombiano.com/opinion/columnistas/carcel-de-mujeresYK1941890>> [Accessed 9 October 2020].

Jurídico, A. (2017). Régimen de visitas para progenitor en prisión. [Espacioasesoria.com](http://Espacioasesoria.com).

Retrieved 9 October 2020, from <https://www.espacioasesoria.com/Noticias/regimen-de-visitas-para-progenitor-en-prision>.

Leon, G. (2020). Al otro lado de las rejas. [Biblioteca2.ucab.edu.ve](http://Biblioteca2.ucab.edu.ve). Retrieved 9 October 2020, from <http://biblioteca2.ucab.edu.ve/anexos/biblioteca/marc/texto/AAS7369.pdf>.

Nrccfi.camden.rutgers.edu. (2019). Retrieved 9 October 2020, from [https://nrccfi.camden.rutgers.edu/files/NAAPes\\_Folleto\\_301.pdf](https://nrccfi.camden.rutgers.edu/files/NAAPes_Folleto_301.pdf).

Ordóñez Vargas, L. (2005). Retrieved 9 October 2020, from <http://www.scielo.org.co/pdf/unih/n61/n61a08.pdf>

Ortigosa, I. (2019). Informe cárceles y mujeres en Colombia. Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja. Retrieved 9 October 2020, from <https://www.icrc.org/es/document/informe-carceles-y-mujeres-en-colombia>.

Ramirez Aragon, J. and Riaño Vargas, J., 2017. [online] [Inpec.gov.co](http://Inpec.gov.co). Available at: <<http://www.inpec.gov.co/documents/20143/362591/10+INFORME+OCTUBRE+2017.pdf/002049a4-619d-fdc b-419a-8b37e8ed8d5f?download=true>> [Accessed 9 October 2020].

Rm Pereira - INPEC. [Inpec.gov.co](http://Inpec.gov.co). (2019). Retrieved 9 October 2020, from <http://www.inpec.gov.co/institucion/organizacion/establecimientos-penitenciarios/regional-viejo-caldas/rm-pereira>

- Robertson, O. (2007). El impacto que el encarcelamiento de un(a) progenitor(a) tiene sobre sus hijos. Quuno.org. Retrieved 9 October 2020, from [http://www.quuno.org/sites/default/files/resources/ESPAÑOL\\_The impact of parental imprisonment on children.pdf](http://www.quuno.org/sites/default/files/resources/ESPAÑOL_The%20impact%20of%20parental%20imprisonment%20on%20children.pdf).
- Rojas Cavanzo, D., Benkelfat Perafán, K., & Mora Antó, A. (2015). Narrativas acerca de las relaciones familiares en mujeres en situación de reclusión carcelaria. Retrieved 9 October 2020, from <http://www.scielo.org.co/pdf/rlcs/v14n1/v14n1a19.pdf>.
- Vdovsov, L., Lopez, X., & Maldonado, S. (2016). Estado y Políticas Sociales. Una mirada reflexiva en torno al Programa Ingreso Social con Trabajo “Argentina Trabaja”. Ri.unlu.edu.ar. Retrieved 9 October 2020, from [https://ri.unlu.edu.ar/xmlui/bitstream/handle/rediunlu/470/Machicote\\_Clara\\_TFG.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](https://ri.unlu.edu.ar/xmlui/bitstream/handle/rediunlu/470/Machicote_Clara_TFG.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y).